

## Eddy Current.

WM. H. MULLANE, Publisher.

EDDY, . . . . . N. M.

England doesn't want the earth—only the spots where the gold crops out.

Schlatter ought to appreciate the fact that he is worth a good deal in telegraph tolls.

The German emperor has just passed his thirty-seventh birthday. But he acts younger.

There must be some mistake about orange juice being good for you; it is so pleasant to take.

Fame's a sort of will-o'-the-wisp. Think of a man telling all his life to get under a monument.

Babies are not the only people who make a big noise in the world, without much result beyond the noise.

The great trouble with all the good things some of our statesmen say is that somebody else said them first.

Uncle Willie wants it understood that when a popular demonstration takes place in Germany he himself is the populace.

Night lunch wagons are no longer allowed in the streets of Boston. Doubtless the beans were not properly contained.

With both Edison and Roentgen coming down on the consumption germ at once, he seems to have a pale chance for the future.

Even Mexico, the home of the bull-fight, draws the line at the prize fight, so it is easy to see how the latter should be chased.

It is now asserted that gas can be manufactured cheaper than steam or electricity. This will be a great surprise to the meters.

The increased marriage rate in England is encouraging to Mr. Bull. He may need many great armies within the next forty years.

The new woman movement is so strong that we shall eventually be called upon to make at least half the navy women-of-war.

The real Armenian question appears to be, What will the Kurds do for amusement after all the Armenians have been butchered?

A new syndicate having obtained a lot of Illinois coal land, it is now of interest to know whether it intends to work the mines or the people.

Young girls who do not intend to remain single should study widows. Renowned ladies who capture six presidents are worth a good deal of observation.

Mr. Gladstone advocates prayer as the only effective weapon remaining in behalf of the Armenians. He evidently believes in the efficacy of prayers for the dead.

"The smith a mighty man is he," wrote Longfellow. Now that a Vermont blacksmith has been found to be a better perhaps some of our present poets will find it easy to improve on Longfellow's lines.

The anti-lynching bill was passed in the House of Representatives at Columbia, S. C. It provides that in all cases of lynching where death ensues the county where the lynching takes place shall be liable in exemplary damages in a sum not less than \$2,000, to be recovered in a competent court by the legal representative of the person lynched.

Co-operative enterprises are more or less dependent upon artificial conditions instead of being largely governed by those general laws which aid the material development of communities. There is no successful way of making life easy; and men cannot get ahead of this firmly fixed old world. It has its own special way in which it must have things done, and it will not change its habits for the finest spun and most intellectual theories.

The population of France in 1891 was 35,345,152, and of Great Britain 37,585,153, or a difference of only about half a million in favor of France. It is now announced that the census to be taken the coming year will show that the population of Great Britain is greater. The reason for this reversion of relation is the small birth rate of France and the unusually large one of Great Britain. There has been no immigration of consequence into the latter country, and France has lost but little by immigration, so that the above cause counts for the relative British increase of over 1,000,000. The area of France is 240,000 miles, and that of Great Britain only a little more than half as great, or 121,481 miles.

It is said on the authority of one who helps dispense the liquid hilarity induced by the members of congress that the Kentucky delegate on drinks less whiskey than any other crowd of the same size in the house. It may be true, but it puts the other fellows in a very embarrassing position.

It is simply astounding how many times three Cuban insurgents can be whipped, only to come up smiling for another trouncing. It must be discouraging to have an enemy that so persistently refuses to stay whipped.

## TEXAS KNOCKED OUT.

THE SUPREME COURT DECIDES THAT ALL OF

Greer County Belongs to the United States Government, on Legal, Sentimental and Other Grounds—President Issues a Proclamation—Boomers Keep Out.

Washington, March 17.—In the supreme court yesterday Justice Harlan handed down for the full court the decision in the Greer county case, in which the territory in that county was turned over to the United States. It was thought that the court was divided on the case. It was reported and generally believed that this division was strong and that Harlan would render the opinion for the one side and Gray for the other. So when Harlan concluded his remarks and there was nothing more said there was general surprise.

Justice Harlan had his notes before him, to which he referred as he went along, but it was evident that the decision had not been carefully written out, though it was elaborate and covered every contention on the part of the state of Texas. After it was delivered he refused the privilege of looking at what had been written, saying that it was not in a shape to be sent to the press. In delivering the opinion he spoke in a low tone, and all he said could not be heard.

He went over the whole ground, starting from the Spanish treaty in 1819 with the United States, which defined the eastern and northern lines of the former country in North America. In this treaty he said that the boundary between the United States and Spain commenced at the mouth of the Sabine river and ran north along the west bank of the river to the thirty-second degree of latitude. He then quoted all the paragraph of the treaty pertaining to the line which rounded out with "the whole being laid down in Melish's map of the United States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the 1st of January, 1818." He then returned to that part of the treaty which provided for the appointment of commissioners and surveyors for the further determination of the line. On this he made a long argument and drew the conclusion that the effect of the provision for the appointment of a commission to further investigate and determine the line was that the countries were not to be bound by the map of Melish. He went on to discuss the Melish map and show that by it that parts of the Indian Territory and Kansas might have been involved in this question. He stated that the Melish map was proved to be wrong in astronomical investigation, and that it had placed Greer county west of the 100th meridian, when in reality it was east of it. As the treaty had provided for a more perfect ascertainment of the true line than that by Melish's map by the provision of the creation of a commission, and as the map had been proved to be wrong by indubitable astronomical investigations and conclusions the map must yield. He quoted the treaty between the United States and Texas, whereas the latter released all lands lying within her borders and other property belonging to her as a nation and sovereignty for \$10,000,000. He dwelt on this matter to a considerable length and strengthened the position of the general government in the case. He commented on the physical conditions of the country and streams in the territory as far as they bore on the formation of the northern and southern branches of Red river, between which the disputed lands lay.

Arguing on the facts presented the court drew the conclusion that the southern branch or Prairie Dog Town branch is the proper line. In fact, from one end of the case to the other the court did not concede a contention of the state.

On the sentimental part of the case the supreme court was extremely chilly. There was a good deal of sentiment in the case. It was argued by the state that it had undisturbed possession of the territory for years and years; that the government was wealthy and did not need the land; that men had gone on the land and built homes and had graves there, and all that. Harlan intimated that the government was sorry, but the executive branch was the place to which to look for relief.

As to the main point made by the state that congress had placed Greer county in judicial district in Texas and had created postoffices in Greer county, recognizing them as Texas postoffices, the court lightly tripped over them, saying that the government by no means estopped itself, but had done what it had done for the convenience of the people.

The decision will not be published for ten days at least. This is the information secured at the office of the clerk.

Washington, March 17.—The president yesterday issued a proclamation withdrawing the disposition under the homestead law all that part of the public lands formerly known as Greer county, Texas, and reserving the land from settlement until a decision shall be reached as to the merits of the Choctaw claim to this county. Persons who settled therein prior to Dec. 30, 1897, are not to be disturbed in the meantime.

It is probable that congress will pass a bill adopting the Metric system of weights and measures.

Two Italians were cremated on the 16th inst., at Geneva, G., their testament burning down on them.

Still Baiting. Frankfort, Ky., March 17.—Yesterday's sensation in the senate contest flashed in the pan. Bitter talk and fruitless a ballot tells the story, and those features have been present every day since the fight began. The scenes, however, had a different setting, and to the dramatic personae were added about 400 bluecoats from Lexington and Frankfort. The salutary effect of this military display does not appear on the surface because the reason for its presence was apprehension and not the existence of violence.

Three companies of the state guard took up their position on the state house grounds yesterday morning, and the Kentucky legislators filed through picket lines to their meeting place in the capitol. The senate by a strict party vote adopted a resolution reciting the action of Gov. Bradley in calling out the militia, which was declared to be "without warrant of law, necessity or justification," and to report to the senate for final action.

This was adopted as a substitute for a resolution offered by Senator Bronston violently denouncing Gov. Bradley and declaring the purpose of the senate to suspend all legislation while the military guard remained in possession of the capitol.

The house got into a tangle over resolutions offered by both sides, all of which were finally withdrawn.

At the joint session one ballot for United States senator was taken to fulfill the legal requirements after the democrats and populists had broken a quorum by refusing to respond to the roll call.

Another ballot will be taken to-day.

Mysterious Killing.

St. Louis, Mo., March 17.—Walter Sharp, 28 years old, was mysteriously shot and killed early Sunday morning while on his way home. The only clue to the murderer is a hat left behind bearing the initials "H. B." Owing to the peculiarity of the shooting and the strangeness of the assault the police are mystified. Four men have been arrested and looked up on suspicion. They are Patrick H. McCafferty, a driver for the Continental laundry; R. A. Carmea, a clerk in a railway office; William Kelly, a stenographer in the employ of the Hamilton Brown Shoe company, and James Cella, bartender in a saloon near the scene of the shooting. All these men were near by when the shooting took place. It was while they were going home from Cella's saloon an unknown man sprang from an alleyway, struck Sharp and then shot him. After hearing all the men tell this story Police Captain Lloyd released Carmea and Cella and held the other two for further investigation.

Must Go Back.

Washington, March 17.—In the supreme court yesterday the case of Plutarco Calles, ex. Inez Ruiz et al., was decided adversely to Inez and his associates and the case was remanded with costs and directions to the court below to follow the law as laid down in the case by the supreme court. The said Inez and his associates were arrested in San Antonio, charged by the consul with having committed arson, robbery and kidnapping in or near the city of Ygnacio, in the state of Tamaulipas, in the republic of Mexico. The defendants were placed in the hands of the marshal of that district by the United States commissioner for the purpose of extradition. Before they were extradited they sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Maxey, who decided the case was a political one, and therefore not extraditable.

Official Cotton Report.

Washington, March 17.—The agricultural department has issued the following bulletin of the cotton crop of 1895: Statements furnished the department of agriculture by rail railway and water transportation companies show that from September, 1895, to Feb. 1, 1896, the total actual movement of cotton from the states of production to the ports, northern and western India, Canada, Mexico and all other destinations, amounted to 5,235,722 commercial bales; reports from mills show actual purchases during the same period amounting to 609,766 bales; departments, township and principal agents show that on Feb. 1, 1896, there remained on plantations 252,163 bales, in warehouses 258,740, at public bins 106,599, at compresses 171,352, and at depots and yards 58,392; total 957,748 bales, not including stocks held at ports.

Proposition Submitted.

London, March 17.—In the house of commons yesterday the under secretary for foreign affairs, Mr. George N. Curzon, admitted that the government had received official proposals from the United States relative to the Venezuelan dispute, and they were now under consideration. He added it was not the practice to state the nature of the proposals while they were under negotiation, but it was correct to describe them as stated in the question put to the government as an expression on the part of the United States of willingness to accept or propose a scheme for a joint commission to report on the Venezuelan dispute.

There is a rumor that Spain will recall Gen. Weyler.

A revolt has taken place in the Salvation Army at St. Louis, Mo.

Another tariff bill will be introduced in the house.

Labour and the Church.

The church should regard the rights of the labourer to be as sacred and binding as those of the millionaire. The laboring men of to-day need justice not pity. —Rev. H. R. Murphy, Baptist.

## NATURE'S WONDERS.

A TRIP THROUGH MOST PICTURESQUE AMERICA.

Story of an Interesting Run Across the Continent on the "Overland Route"—The Beauties of Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and the Great Northwest.

The story of the "Overland Route" has been told in prose and poem by those who have a right to claim the best knowledge of it; those who toiled over the plains driving oxen in spans, which pulled great caravans of freight; those who hopefully bore the heat and burden of the day, buoyed up and encouraged by the hope of an El Dorado in the mountains of the west—great, noble hearted men who sought in the glorious west the reward which seemed never to come near their doors in the populous east. They were brave, and kind-hearted, bold and gentle, and the writer loves to dwell on their adventures and depict their hair-breadth escapes, and tell of their hopes and their disappointments. In one sense theirs is the story of the lives of many who read, and a chord of sympathy is touched by the skillful telling of the story. Everyone who has read these tales of the west has felt an instinctive desire to see the spots, hallowed at least in memory by some story, which has served to pass an hour away; and each one has longed for an opportunity. Those of the present day have the best of the earlier members of this mutual admiration society, for they can now make the trip in comfort, free from peril, and surrounded by all the luxuries incident to modern travel. Instead of toiling over the caliche track of those who preceded them, the traveler of the day simply selects "The Overland Route," the Union Pacific system, and, as much at home as though in the quiet of some New England village, glides swiftly over a splendid roadbed, and allows his eyes to feast on the magnificent scenery afforded.

The route through Kansas is a varied scene of thrift and growing greatness, agriculturally, and when night has lowered her shades and the hours of rest are passed, the grander beauties of the Rocky Mountains are in view, and one instinctively prepares himself to drink in the wonders which nature has strewn in profusion plenty within touch, almost, of the passing train. From Denver to Cheyenne there is spread a panorama of hills and fields, dashing rivers "and the complaining brooks that made the meadows green," and mountains whose snow-capped tops seem to reach to the very skies and mingle their glistening peaks amid the shadowy clouds. The highest point on this "Overland Route" across the continent is 8,247 feet, at Sherman; hence those who fear the results of great altitudes are relieved of that apprehension, as very little difficulty is experienced. One of the wonders of the American continent, artificial but interesting, is the Ames monument, erected in remembrance of the work done by Mr. Ames in connection with the building of this great east and west artery of commerce and which reminds one of the Pyramids of Egypt, and makes one wonder whether they, too, commemorated ability and power as well as served to keep the sacred remains of their projectors. The Dale creek bridge is another magnificent specimen of human skill, and one compares the handiwork of man with that of nature, which all around vies with it. Idaho is entered at Border Station, an appropriate name, and one then thinks of the great mineral productions of the country through which he is passing and stares anew at the creation of natural force, the Shoshone Falls, the great geyser which abound in the parks, the mountains ever seeming higher and fuller of poetry and romance, and challenging comparison with anything that has yet been seen. It seems to the traveler that what comes after must be a repetition, or some reproduction of something that has been seen on this delightful journey, and he guesses that the stories of the parks of the great northwest must be tales of fancy, for if these cannot cause the mind to revel, indeed, must be the best part of man, his imagination, be dulled and he an object for pity. When, therefore, the grandest scenery of North America, the wonderful Yellowstone Park is reached, what a pleasure to feel that the power of appreciation has been whetted rather than dulled, and that the grandeur and beauty of the surroundings awaken new and embellished ideas, and give the heart and mind a greater degree of appreciation. So the whole route is an education, and an enjoyment at the same time, while the glow of new health heightens the color and drives away the weariness which, perchance, was the direct cause for the journey. While the route just described has been through Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and the Northwest, I have not been unmindful of still another pleasant journey, which every traveler through the west should take, viz.: To and through Utah, the youngest state in the union. While still in her maidenhood, she is by no means the least in importance of the states. For scenery Echo, Weber, and Ogden Canons cannot be excelled. The valleys of Utah are rich in their production of fruit, vegetables and cereals, while the mountains are daily disclosing a mineral wealth which will yet cause the world to marvel.

The climate of Washington and Oregon is delightful. The western slope seems to be a chosen spot for pleasure, health and comfort. One forgets the many hundreds of miles covered by the ever-turning wheels and simply enjoys a treat to be found nowhere else in the universe. It is a trip which everyone should take, varying the climate, the altitude and general environments of business and care, and it can be taken so comfortably and at such reasonable expense in the splendid cars of the Union Pacific System that it should be decided upon at once as the one next to be undertaken. F. F. BAKER.

Ex-Gov. John Ireland Dead. San Antonio, Tex., March 16.—Ex-Gov. John Ireland died here at 11:55 yesterday of neuralgia of the heart. He had been ill in this city since March 2, and was consequently very weak. His death was not unexpected.

Less than a minute before his daughter, Mrs. E. C. Carpenter, of Seguin, had given him a glass of water to drink. It was then that he died, for when she again faced him he was dead.

Gov. Ireland became ill while coming to this city from Seguin on the morning of March 2. A physician on the train diagnosed his illness as neuralgia of the heart, and administered restoratives, which were effective, but when he reached this city he had to be put to bed immediately, and he has been confined to it since then.

Mrs. E. C. Carpenter of Seguin and Mrs. J. W. Graves of Houston, his daughters, were with him when he died, as were also their husbands and three of his grandchildren.

Mrs. Ireland's presence was prevented by sickness.

The body will be taken to Seguin to-day at 11 o'clock for interment.

John Ireland was born on Jan. 1, 1827, in Hart county, Ky. He was the son of Patrick Ireland, a native Kentuckian of Irish descent, who died at the age of 70. His mother was Rachel Newton, born in Kentucky, who died when John was but 12 years old. His educational advantages were confined to the common sense schools of the country, but self-reliance which buoyed him above the restraints of circumstances. His endeavors were fixed upon the purpose of achieving an honorable place among men. Bureling the trammels of his early youth he sought to obtain in the realities of life that knowledge of which his school facilities had afforded him but a thirsting taste. In 1847 he was appointed deputy sheriff of his native county and about a year afterward he was elected constable, which position he held for three years.

The knowledge of process and legal business which the duties of these offices afforded him directed his ambition to the bar, and in 1851 he began the study of law in the office of Robert D. Murray and Henry C. Wood at Mumfordsville. He at once impressed into service of his efforts those habits of close application and patient industry, which attended him through life, which constructed the sure steps of his advancement and formed the keystone of his great success. So constant and thorough was his process in mastering the general principle of the common law that in scarcely more than one year he was admitted to the bar and entered upon his practice. Casting about for a new field and more inviting prospects he was attracted by the glittering future and allurements of the rising empire in the southwest, and in 1853 removed to Texas. Early in that year he landed at Galveston and began life in his adopted state, which has been fruitful of trial and triumph, labor and success. After a three months' residence in San Antonio he settled in Seguin, which was his unofficial home up to the time of his death.

At Seguin his professional and political life began. He held many important offices, having served as a member of two constitutional conventions, and was twice elected governor. He was a great lawyer.

A Petrified Squirrel.

Waco, Tex., March 16.—The dispute as to the possibility of changing flesh into stone by natural processes of petrification, which admittedly occurs to wood and other substances, is settled in the minds of some people here by the sight of half a squirrel in solid stone which the finder declares he took from the bank of the Brazos river. It has the appearance of a genuine mineralized carcass, some of the gray hairs being still visible on the shoulders.

Charley Howard, a colored boy, found the petrification and sold it to a local drugist. The experts who have examined it say it is too much of a wonder to pass upon without a careful investigation. If it is an artificial product it is a wonder of sculpture. The composition resembles limestone. It cuts readily with a pocket knife. The hindquarters are missing and the broken end is stained with the red color of the upper Brazos water. One ear is broken off, otherwise the head is perfectly preserved.

Shreveport and Koochie, La., have been quarantined, on account of the prevalence of smallpox.

The Homestead Brass company of Wallingford, Conn., burned on the night of the 13th. Loss \$50,000.

A General Row.

Beaumont, Tex., March 16.—At a negro ball Saturday night on the outskirts of the city a general fight took place. Something like fifty pistol shots were fired. An Italian named Frank was struck in the back of the head and knocked senseless by some unknown party. Several white people were there, but took to their heels when the fight took place. The house where the fight occurred is half a mile beyond the city limits and as yet no arrests have been made.

Yonag-Kidnapers.

Jerrell, Tex., March 16.—An organization has been formed by several of the boys of this city, from the ages of 8 to 15 years of age, which they term "kidnapers." They meet and hold secret caucuses and subdivide their order into squads and hide in seclusion at some street crossing at night and attack any small boy that may chance to pass their way.

The Regencies of Austria and Germany will meet at the king of Italy at Genoa in a few days.

Housekeepers. The army of women who have to help themselves is far greater than the army well-flanked with assistants. To this greater army my talk is directed. There are two distinct types of housekeepers—ambitious, both of them. The first (and we have all seen her), keeps up a continual warfare against dirt and disorder. So rigid does she become that in her house one feels depressed by its austere, gloomy fastidiousness. Painfully precise is the position of every article in her domain. In a hurried, snatchy way she entertains. On leaving, one feels the housekeeper's valuable time has been sacrificed by the intruded visit. How gladly we leave her to herself and her all-absorbing duties. Refreshing is the change of atmosphere when we enter the house of the woman who is mistress, not servant of her work. Comfort, kindness greet the visitor. Cherry plants and a welcome, cozy corners in which to rest. Books and magazines suggest the cultivation of thought. The broad-minded, philosophical housewife knows that relaxation from worries and treadmill manoeuvres.—Womankind.

Counting Noses.

The International Statistical Institute asks that a simultaneous census be taken of all the world in 1900. This can be done if slight modifications in the time of taking their regular census be made by the most important countries. Portugal, Denmark, the United States, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Hungary and Sweden will regularly take their census in 1900, and other countries might easily arrange to do so. This plan, however, will hardly be agreed to by New York and Chicago. It would give them no time to incorporate another village and make a greater New York or Chicago when the returns of the census of the other city came in.

Four Things.

"Anorexia scholarica" is the name which the eminent English surgeon, Sir James Crichton Browne, has given to the excited brain troubles which afflict those young women in his own country who "read Lucretius for recreation and cannot boil a potato." The general disturbance may develop, according to this authority, into migraine, epilepsy, insanity or life-long debility.

Free to "Comrades."

The latest photograph of the Hon. I. N. Walker, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Write to F. H. Lord, Quincy Building, Chicago, and you will receive one free.

There is one thing we have always admired about pop corn. It keeps its promise: it pops.

# Spring

Is the season for purifying, cleansing, and renewing. The accumulations of waste everywhere are being removed. Winter's icy grasp is broken and on all sides are indications of nature's returning life, renewed force, and awakening power.

# Spring

Is the time for purifying the blood, cleansing the system and renewing the physical powers. Owing to close confinement, diminished perspiration and other causes, in the winter, impurities have not passed out of the system as they should but have accumulated in the blood.

# Spring

Is therefore the best time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because the system is now most in need of medicine. That Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier and spring medicine is proved by its wonderful cures. A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla now may prevent great suffering later on.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

cure Liver Bils; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

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37 cents with each eye, see Thompson's Eye Water.